

**NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORT: 2012 NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT
PHILIPPINES**

1. Adherence to Relevant International Instruments

- The Philippines signed in September 2005 the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT), and plans to pursue its ratification.
- The 2005 Amendment to the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials (CPPNM) is yet to be signed.
- The Government is working to amend the Human Security Act of 2007, an Act referred to as the “Anti-Terrorism Law”, in order to cover provisions of ICSANT and the 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM.

Ratification of the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS) is underway, as well as that of the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.

2. Global Cooperation

- The Philippines was the President of the 2010 Review Conference of the States Parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which adopted a Final Document that included the issue of nuclear security. In the Review of the Operation of the Treaty portion of the Final Document, nuclear security was highlighted in paragraph 58 while the Washington Nuclear Security Summit of 2010 was noted in paragraph 65. In the Follow-on Actions portion of the Final Document, nuclear security was taken up in Action numbers 40, 43, 57, 60 and 62.
- The Philippines joined the Global Initiatives to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) in 2010, and has been actively participating in the GICNT-Implementation and Assessment Group (IAG) meetings.
- The Philippines is part of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative (GTRI) and started cooperation with the US Department of Energy (DOE) in 2004. Security upgrades in 10 medical facilities with high risk radioactive sources as well as in PNRI critical facilities were implemented to harden access control. The GTRI project was extended to include category 2 sources in the security enhancements. The PNRI issued a regulation, CPR Part 26 “Security of Radioactive Sources” in 2007. Revision of the CPR Part 26 is underway to incorporate current IAEA nuclear security recommendations and guides. Further, regulation on the security of radioactive materials during transport is being drafted. A GPS was installed in one of the vehicles of PNRI, and a transportation communication control equipment (GPS-based real-time monitoring system) has been installed in PNRI to track the movement of radioactive sources during transport.
- The Philippines remains a part of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and continues to support global efforts to stop trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and related materials to and from states and non-state actors of proliferation concern.
- The PNRI entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Philippine National Police (PNP) in September 2010 regarding radiological security incident response training as a GTRI project. Two training courses for the PNP first responders have been conducted.

3. Regional Cooperation

- The Philippines has highlighted the importance of regional security. It chaired the ASEAN Summit in 2007 which issued a Summit Statement, paragraph 17 of which stated in part: *“In this regard, we agreed to pay close attention to the security, environmental, health and safety dimension of the energy sector and we tasked our officials to look into a regional nuclear safety regime.”*

- In the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 29th ASEAN Ministers on Energy Meeting (AMEM) in Jerudong, Brunei Darussalam on 20 September 2011, the Ministers stated: *“ASEAN should also promote and uphold IAEA standards of safety and security in the development of civilian nuclear energy. The Ministers also tasked the Senior Officials to develop a robust work programme, in collaboration with the IAEA and other relevant partners, to promote and intensify capacity building efforts so that the region will be more informed and up to speed with the latest nuclear safety standards, developments and technologies. Senior Officials should develop and implement the work programme and report to the 30th AMEM.”*
- The Philippines is part of the Regional Security of Radioactive Sources (RSRS) Project, which is funded by the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization (ANSTO) and the US DOE. The RSRS Project provides technical assistance in developing training programs for users of Category 1 and 2 sources including the development of their security plans. Through this project, the PNRI has established a search and secure team for orphan sources, acquired a suite of monitoring equipment for the detection of radioactive sources and for radiological emergency response, and conducted training and field exercises for the PNRI emergency and response team.

4. Bilateral Cooperation

- The Philippines has been participating in the Megaports Initiative Project of the US DOE to strengthen its capability to detect and interdict illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive materials at its borders. For this purpose, the Philippine and US Governments signed a Memorandum of Intent in 2005. Implementation started in 2006 with the installation of 19 Radiation Portal Monitors (RPMs) at the Port of Manila. The Megaports Initiative Project will be expanded to the international port of Cebu this year.
- The Philippines and South Korea held a joint seminar on nuclear safety and security on 2 March 2012 in Manila to raise public awareness on these issues. The event was organized by the Departments of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and Science and Technology (DOST) of the Philippines, in cooperation with the Embassy of the Republic of Korea in Manila, as part of the preparations for the 2012 Nuclear Security Summit in Seoul.

5. Cooperation with the IAEA

- The Philippines ratified the Additional Protocol in 2010 and has been implementing it.
- The Philippine Nuclear Research Institute (PNRI) conducted Commodity Identification Training in 2011, and will conduct an outreach seminar for universities/colleges this year. A broader conclusion will also be conducted by IAEA this year confirming that the Philippines does not have undeclared nuclear materials.
- As a member of the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database (ITDB), the Philippines shares information on any loss, theft, and recovery of radioactive materials. The PNRI adopted the web-based IAEA Regulatory Authority Information System (RAIS) for the national registry of radioactive sources.
- For the IAEA Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plan (INSSP), the Philippines submitted its National Nuclear Security Plan for implementation in 2010 as the basis for its cooperation with the IAEA.
- The Philippines continues to abide by the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources as well as the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.